The Passing of the Old Theology. 'Pioneers of Religious Liberty in America,' being the great Thursday lectures delivered in Boston in 1903, and published in the American Unitarian Association. The Recovery and Restatement of the Gospel."

by Loren D. Osborn. The University of Chi-The writer of this article is fortunate in being old enough to percectly remember the orthodoxy which ruled our churches from 1840 to 1860, when the appearance of Darwin's "Descent of Man" and "Origin of | the truth in this mouth is the serpent lie Species" upset the pivotal doctrine of the fall of man, by teaching hat he came up instead of down, and derving the special creation of Adam and Eve. From that day to this orthodoxy has steadily deuntil to-day its frincipal dogmas have gone to the wall, but fortunately have been superseded by wider, better and more rational views of who Christ was and what the gospel is, and what the Bible really teaches. While neither the old has as yet passed away, nor the new completely taken its place, get the mists of discussion are so lifted that we can now their trial next day Mr. Morton, a banker, take our bearings as does the author of attempts to testify in behalf of the boy and the second volume above entitled, "The Recovery and Restatement of the Gospel."

Here are some of the dogmas which in the forties were implicitly believed and have now passed away: The temptation and fall of man in the Garden of Eden, the infallibility of the did Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, the personality of the devil, election and predestination, endless punishment and a bottom'ess hell.

The key to the religious situation to-day the limitations and office of the The Catholic Church has always asisted that the Bible was not the whole nor an ultimate standard of Christian truth. This it was compelled to do, otherwise one-half of its doctgines and rituals fall to the ground. The Protestant doctrine of the infallibility of the Bible originated with Luther. When that great man hrew off the yoke of the church he felt he must have something equally infallible in its place, and so he substituted the It is to his everlasting credit that he established the right of private judgment to construe his infallible Book, although in the end that qualification proved very destructive, for it gave birth to the doctrine of free thought outside of the church and to the higher criticism within. The new theology is committed to the doctrine that the Bible is infallible only in matters of faith and matters spiritual. It concedes that we must apply to its construction the same tests and criticisms that we do to the history and the sacred books of other nations. This is a vastly better rule of construction than the old nsistence upon its inerrancy, or the prop-Dr. Osborn points out, in the last-named book, how dogma arose and what a damage it has been to the church. It was

osition "the whole or none" mostly of Greek origin, jast as the Catholic hierarchy is the product of Roman brains. Religion is a life. It is God in the human soul. It is man's companionship with the divine. Theology has as little to do with life as botany has with flowers, or anatomy has to do with health. Beginning with the Apostle Faul, dogma has so beclouded the simple teachings of our Savior that what was from His lips simolicity itself has become worse than confusion. In illustration of this, Dr. Osborn points out that our Savior seldom or never used the word "justify," but always "for-He almost always spoke of God as "Our Father." St. Paul substituted for forgiveness justification, and for the fatherhood the sovereignty of God. What Paul began, his great successors, Origen, Au-gustine and Calvin reiterated and so confounded that at last the first two made the church the exclusive agent whereby man was to find God, and the latter made Him a remorseless sovereign sending ninetenths of the human rade to an endless hell in order to manifest! His glory. But the end of this foolishness has come at Even the most intellectual, except the Unitarians, of our Protestant churches Presbyterian, has turned away from predestination by substituting for God's sovereignty His love. One of the wonders of the old orthodoxy is the extremely intimate acquaintance its theologians had with God's wishes, plans and desires. read their deliverances one would think that they were invariably called in by the Almighty as His confidants. What a re-

> "Who fathoms the eternal thought, Who talks of scheme or plan? The Lord is God. He needeth not The poor device of man.

The new gospel that is to take the place of the old orthodoxy is the simple words and teaching of our Savior, His divinity His claims as God's messenger, His teachings as to himself as the fountain of spiritual life and light, and finally His judge and His promise to raise us up at the last day. According to Doctor Osborn. the fatherhood of God Is to take the place of the old metaphysical God and Jonathan Edwards. In a word, Doctor Osborne applies to theology modern spientific method and common sense, and turns this back upon metaphysics, which had so completely failed when applied to religion when formulated in creeds that it made it a by-word and a hindrance rather than a help. Let us now turn to the first-named vol-

ume, "Pioneers of Religious Liberty in ica." According to its preface, for and Unitarian Church in Boston has mainwhat it calls its "great Thurs-This volume contains ten lectures by as many eminent men, delivered in the winter of 1903. Of course, these are all from the Unitarian standpoint; the best of the set is that on Horace Bush-nell, the Congregational heretic, by Wash-ington Gladden, and another on Hosea the founder of Universalism, by Doctor Coleman Adams. Of course, in such a Boston series it would be impossible to omit lectures upon Emerson, Theodore

Parker and Phillips Brooks.

Horace Bushnell is the man who, of the Congregational denomination, contributed the most powerfully from 1830 to 1880 to clearing up the good name of Deity from the caricatures of New England theology. He insisted upon what he called a right and a just God, and repudiated Jonathan Edwards, root and branch. He also rethe old doctrine of the blood atone-For this, in his lifetime, he had to pay the penalty of being branded as a heretic. But the time has come when the gationalists now recognize Horace Bushnell as their greatest man.

And so with Hosea Ballou, the man who

verthrew the doctrine of everlasting punshment. He was an irtellectual giant, and the father of the present Universalist Church. In 1837 the Unitarians rejected merson because he repudiated miracles. looked upon Christ as only a man, and denied the personality of Delty. But that enterprising denomination has since made progress that it now accepts the first two of these propositions without hesita-

Unitarians are the most intellectual the Protestant sects. They pracfeeling, they give their people thought; hence they do not, as a denomination, grow in numbers, and they have few missions ald be very unjust to say, however, that they are not earnest Christians. They place the accent upon deeds instead of creeds. Each year they put forth some most excellent books, of which the present a specimen.

D. P. BALDWIN.

### The Boss, and How He Came to Rule New York.

When the publication of Alfred Henry Lewis's new book, "The Boss," was announced recently by telegraph it was heralded as a story of the reign of "King Croker, of Tammany Hall" written by his former most intimate friend. Lewis is well known as the "Dan Quin' of The Verdict. a humorous paper established by himself at New York in 1898. He also has written and was a Washington correspondent for

There is a great deal of humor in "The Boss," but it is not the wit that makes the book worth reading; it is the vivid pen picture of the corrupt doings of an organization that has robbed New York and its people-good and bad-of millions of dollars. It is trite to say "truth is sometimes stranger than fiction," but the expression is fustified in the case of "The Boss," for the story is a marvelous revelation of criminal methods. It tells how Tammany Hall, like a vampire, bled its victims-without regard to age, sex or conditions. The rich and the poor alike were harried by the boss to satisfy his cravings for wealth. Fallen vomen, gamblers and good citizens were forced to contribute in one way or another.

SOME OF THE NEW BOOKS that he was just as rightfully entitled to power of the West would be enriched with get what he went after. Here is a para- power of the West would be enriched with graph from the preface:

whatever the practice may discover, there | er to the technical mysteries of Japanese is such a commodity as morals and such a art. She says, "The Japanese painter ware as truth, and, remembering how easily could carry all his worldly artistic much, as the chief of Tammany Hall, I goods in a handkerchief, and has done so have been condemned by purists and folk invariably even to this day," and goes on voluble for reform as a fashion of City Satan, striving for all that was ebon in local conditions and control, I would remind the reader-hoping his mind to be unbiased and that he will hold fairly the scales for me -that both morals and truth as questions will ever depend for their answer on environment and point of view. The morality of one man is the sin of another, and eopy, and when he had made himself thor-

Proceeding with his autobiography, for

such the story really is, the Boss tells that

he came to the United States from Clon-

mel, Ireland, with his parents when he was a mere boy. His waywardness and dislike of school throws him into contact with the roughs and toughs of the street and wharves. In course of time he is arrestdefending a girl-Apple Cheek, who later becomes his wife the evil designs of a crimp named Sheeny Joe, whose nose is broken in a fight with the boy. Sheeny Joe has a pull, being one of Tammany's "protected" citizens, and he is released by Big Kennedy, a ward boss, while the boy and girl are taken to the station house. At girl, but Big Kennedy informs him a ward boss is superior to a taxpayer and the latter is squelched, although for political reasons he is later elected mayor. The ward boss, however, takes a liking to the boy and Sheeny Joe does not secure the revenge he desires. The charge of assaulting the crimp is dismissed and the boy and girl leave the court with Big Kennedy as their friend and Sheeny Joe as their enemy. The gins to learn the ways of Tammany. He also takes boxing lessons and is made the bruisers whose duty is to pummel opponents of Tammany and raid polling booths Big Kennedy is chosen boss of Tammany Hall and the Irish boy-then a man-is made the boss's chief lieutenant. The latter learns how millions are stolen by voting franchises to those who are willing to pay for them; how tributes are levied on merchants who violate the law by using the streets for business purposes; how captains of police secure their positions by payment thousands of dollars and are then permitted to assess saloons, gamblers, women and, in fact, everybody who can be cowed or browbeaten. He also learns how to set one good citizen on another when they come to complain against Tammany's methods, so that in the end no one favors reway. The Boss fills secret hiding places with millions wrung from the people in devious ways, some of it blood-stained and all tainted with corruption.

The Boss, however, though prospering financially, is pursued by misfortune in his family affairs. While he is leader of the Tin Whistles he is charged with murder, but is acquitted by a purchased jury. The strain of the trial seriously affects his wife and when a girl baby is born there is a birthmafk resembling a hangman's noose about the little one's neck. The wife dies later and the girl grows into a weak-nerved woman, saddened by the mark about her neck. When her father becomes "The Boss, he purchases a "brown stone front" and attempts to break into society in order that his daughter may marry well. She weds a scapegrace, who robs her father of a million or two, breaks her heart and finally causes her death. The Boss surrenders control of Tammany Hall and goes abroad to spend his ill-gotten wealth, with a Sicilian murderer as his companion. So the story goes, as Mr. Lewis makes the Boss tell it. It is probably one of the most interesting political novels ever written. It is a tal of graft, cunning, trickery and crime, told

The Beaten Path.

"The Beaten Path," by Richard Law-

rence Makin, is a powerfully written plea for conventionality, though the author evidently flatters himself that he is going below the surface and pleading for the realities of life. The hero, heir to great wealth, to which an unworthy uncle has succeeded on his father's death, becomes his uncle's private secretary. He is moved by the wish to clear his family name and assert his buke the poet Whittier gave orthodoxy birthright. His talents and abilities soon make him indispensable to his employer, and at the same time a leader of men. In the apparent clash between humanity and gold, typified on the one hand by the slothful, sensual uncie, who leaves his great iron mills in the care of underlings while he idies his time away, and finally turns them over to a trust, and on the other by the horde of workmen and their families toiling for a pittance and submitting to the death of their children by mill "accidents' as to the decrees of fate, he takes the side of humanity. But he falls in love with his employer's wife. Worse than that, he knows that she, who had married to aid her family, is in love with him. He resolves to sacrifice all claim upon the Leverson millions for her sake, realizing that she can never be happy as Leverson's wife, and that he is dooming the thousands of workmen in the Leverson factories to hopeless misery. The seduction of a mill hand's daughter comes to light, Leverson's wife leaves him, there is a tender passage between her and the hero in which each confesses love for the other, and then she turns back to the "beaten path" and her unworthy husband, and the hero never sees her face again and never loves another The death of the lay preacher, woman. Meyer, at the hands of a mob of his fellow workmen, bent on destroying the mill in which they have earned their daily bread, is touchingly related. The plain but incorruptible man of the world kissed the lips of the dying preacher and "the light went | country to any purpose know Thwaites's | contact with purity instantly sobers him. But the hero can never love another, the heroine is doomed to care I an unloved and unworthy husband stricken blind by the revenge of one he had wronged, the mob of workmen have wrecked the mills and killed the lay preacher and are hungry and without hope. No one has fol-lowed the beaten path but one woman, whose reward is endless sorrow, for she knows that her heart is dead. The author lays the scene of the story in 'Henderson county," Pennsylvania, placing | The paper on "Braddock's Road" touches the influence and activity of the characters at Harrisburg and other real places. The Republican party is made to stand for some of the worst features of corporate greed and oppression, and the hero, as a champion of the people, casts his lot with the Democrats. A very unworthy politician This paper is the most interesting of the becomes United States senator from Pennsylvania. The book bears many indications of having been written under the influence of feelings which grew out of the Homestead strike and the panic of 1893. It is readable, but at times hysterical, and of- is drawn of Clark feared by the Indians. fers as a solution of the difficulties met | dreaded and revered by the French and with in following the beaten path only the assurance that "he that overcometh (himself and his desire) shall inherit," and the

## Macmillan Company, New York. Japanese Art.

exhortation to follow "with bleeding feet

bearing what "He himself has borne." The

along the beaten path of human suffering,

In this entertaining volume Sadakichi Hartmann reviews in a popular way Japanese art, from the strength and violent passion of the earlier schools to the work of the schools which proved with the brush that there was unsuspected tenderness in Japanese nature. The range of development comprehends as wide an area as that of Caucasian schools of art. From the epical and sterner moods of nature and the deep and tragic elements of human life to the infinite delicacy of pure soul and other manifestations of a Mongolian transcendentalism one argues a psychology among the Japanese as varied, as intense, as universal in its comprehension of abseveral novels, including "Wolfville Days," stractions as that of the most favored white nation. Symbolism, romance, legend, religion, and realism, or materialism, have all found expression at one time or an other in Japanese art; there have also been all kinds of artists, from those whose compositions are noteworthy for delicacy, gracious ease, naturalness of attitude, but are conceived in a superficial manner and fail to represent the inner life of man, to those who endow their work with the complex and deep impulses of the human heart and fail of the sensuous aesthetic effects. Japan is the custodian of ancient Oriental culture; in her art are the archives of the ideals of Asiatic tradition; so she has the advantage of seeing through the materialistic shams with which Western civilizations delude themselves. Few studies can benefit the artist or the psychologist more than a study of Japanese art. The fusion of Eastern and Western ideas, which was accomplished two thousand years ago by Alexander the Great, who carried the borders of Greece to India, would for a second time become possible, and create in both

the secrets born of the deeper insight of 'Conceiving that, in the theory of politics | the East. The author introduces the readto discuss paints, canvases, etc. Of students she says: "The students did not draw from nature, but devoted day after day to a most exacting study of the old masters. The student began by making a careful study of some picture by a Chinese master like Mokke or Bunjin Jen, after which he made several copies from his own oughly acquainted with every detail and every stroke of the original, he made a final copy which was submitted to the teacher's judgment. The next picture was treated in the same way, and so on." The book is instructive to the amateur as well as to the professional artist. L. C. Page

The Founder of Christianity.

Goldwin Smith, the famous essayistwhose works always command attention -in this little volume gives us a picture of our Savior with his miracles suppressed and his supernaturalism in his divinity eliminated, as is now the fashion among Unitarians. In other words, he "takes the bones out" of the man and his life, and presents to us an invertebrate, very much as if he should give to us Lord Byron and omit the "Childe Harold," or Milton, with the "Paradise Lost and Regained" omitted. And before going further one must face this question: "With such omissions as Mr. Smith makes, would Jesus Christ ever have got into history at all?" boy is given work by the ward boss and be- | "Would the Christian Church, if its founder was such a man as this essay makes him to be, ever have been founded?" Unhesileader of the Tin Whistles, a band of tatingly I say no. If Christ was simply the "peasant prophet" Mr. Smith pictures, history would never have noticed him. when occasion demands. In course of time | He would have been hopelessly relegated to obscurity as a visionary schemer who lost his life as thousands of others have done both before and after his time. And as to the Christian Church, nothing was deader than it the day after Christ's crucifixion. The heresy of which our Savior was the life and soul was completely stamped out. Even his most devoted disciples were certain that there was some mistake. The pathetic wail, "We trusted that it was he who would have redeemed Israel" tells the story. All at once the scene completely shifts, the old enthusiasm returns and the church begins, with less miracle that the Master could not be holden of death. "The third day he rose again." It is nonsense to talk about the dreamer that the essayist pictures as the founder of Christianity. Mr. Smith compares him to a disembodied spirit. Has a disembodied spirit ever accomplished any work whatever execept terrifying the superstitious and ignorant? Granted that, as Mr. Smith says, Christ was a great man, did anybody ever worship a mere man, no matter how great? We cannot have a religion without a personality which will command and hold our worship. If Christ was no man, then Mr. Smith makes him out to be the prince of impostors, and all his great promises, instead of being "the mighty hopes which make us men," were simply so many frauds to dupe the innocent and unsuspecting. There is only one key which will unlock the problem, and that is that he was divine and his miracles actual facts. American Unitarian Association, Boston. D. P. B.

The Principles of the Founders. Under the title, "The Principles of the Founders," the well-known editor, Edwin with an effrontery in keeping with the record of Tammany Hall. A. S. Barnes & July oration pronounced in 1893 in Boston upon "War and Peace." It follows in the wake of Charles Sumner's famous "True Grandeur of Nations," delivered before the same Boston audience in 1845-for in Boston it is true that "Men may come and men may go, but the Hub spins on forever." There is nothing new in this oration except the figures showing the increased price of a man-of-war. According to Mr. Mead one of these fighting seadogs costs to-day as much as the entire 100 buildings which house Harvard University. Has not the orator stretched the figures in this state-As a specimen of the work brief quotations are made: "Although the revolution and the civil

war held so great and sacred a place in our literature, there is no single reputable song which celebrates the conquest of Mexico or the conquest of Luzon. "It is precisely because General Miles felt (about the Philippines) as General Grant felt about the Mexican war, and because the country has known it, that the popular impulse to do him the highest honors has been so persistent and irresistible. It is the impression that this general public looks upon General Miles as persistent opponent of everything which has not the Miles label on it. "The great truths of the Declaration Independence have often been sneered at as 'glittering generalities.' Emerson took up the taunt and exclaimed: 'Glittering

generalities, say rather blazing ubiqui-There are few things for which America has greater reason to be proud than her diplomats from the time of Benjamin Franklin and John Jay down to the time of John W. Foster and Andrew D. White," American Unitarian Association. D. P. B.

A George Rogers Clark Book.

"How George Rogers Clark Won the Northwest" is another delightful little volume by that charming writer and authority on colonial history, Reuben Gold Thwaites. Those who have read the history of our books and hardly need to be assured that this new one has its same claim of style and scholarly handling found in previous volumes. It is made up of light essays having a certain cohesion. The stories of Masinaec, of the La Pointe Mission, and of early lead mining give glimpses of the French regime, that early and idville period in the development of the old Northwest. on incidents of this highway to the Northwest which opened the French and Indian Twenty-five years later Braddock's war. Road was visited by George Rogers Clark as a point of departure in his winning, in time, this same region from the British. group to which it gives name. An account given in charming detail of Clark's trip and capture of Vincennes, an achievement one of the most notable and heroic in American history. An interesting picture adored by his own men, the borderers. Then comes the historical estimate of the importance of the deed. The story of the erection of the Northwest into States is more technical, but the account of their boundaries is a curious chapter in any history. The Black Hawk war, picturesque, tragic, full of weighty consequences for the development of the Northwest marks the beginning of a great immigration to Illinois and Wisconsin. The book fittingly closes with an account of Draper, the indefatigable collector of the manuscripts cited on hundreds of pages of works of students of Western history. A. C. Mc-Clung & Co., Chicago.

Hawthorne and His Circle. That interest which the public will al ways feel in ordinary events in the lives of men of extraordinary intellectual power is not an ignoble passion, and to many readers this new volume by Julian Hawthorne will afford keen satisfaction, due not solely to the central figure, but also to much entertaining matter concerning other people and things. In witty and charming vein this "son of a man of high desert, who had such friends as he dehas drawn numerous pictures served," from a happy and favored boyhood. Through these scenes Hawthorne, the father, passes smilingly, like a beneficent and well-beloved guardian angel. If events which chiefly affected the author appear to predominate, it is to be remembered that he was an all-important member of the circle which he describes from a peculiar point of vantage. And not one boyish reminiscence would the reader wish omitted, from the charms of the brass- others by reason of its scholarly proporbound mahogany desk on which "The Scarlet Letter" was wrought, to the enchanting days in Rome, when the youthful Hawthorne conchologist picked up shells along the Tiber before sunrise. The reader is loath to withdraw from the distinguished society into which he is plunged in these pages, where friends American and friends English pass in review and are vividly with delicate touches; where Emerson stands forth lecturing in squeak-Mr. Lewis makes the Boss tell his own hemispheres a far more rounded civilization than either has ever known. Western that citizens got what they deserved and art would become more sincere, more beauting more francis Joseph, of Austria. The author's memory, and the landlady's declaring him good in one interested and gives in this biographical work, it is the story of the life story of th

pool, blooms like a plant "in a city flower pot, at a window too seldom visited by the sun." Harper & Bros., New York.

Practical Journalism.

The inside workings of a newspaper office are a mystery to most people not actually engaged in the business, and for some reason not quite clear the public is always curious about them. Possibly it is because so many men and women at one time or another feel in themselves movings of the spirit toward entering the calling, or at least toward contributing more or less powerful and fame-creating articles for publication. The persons most interested, of course, are the young men and women who and are anxious to understand the methods. To meet this desire for information Mr. Edwin L. Shuman, a Chicago newspaper man and author of "Steps Into Journalism," has written a book entitled "Practical Journalism," in which he sets forth in detail the occupation and duties of the various persons who make up the editorial staff of a metropolitan newspaper. The character of this information is indicated by the chapter headings-"Evolution of the Press," "Positions and Salaries," "How a Reporter Is Educated," "The Reporter at Work," "Plan for a News Story," "How the News Is Gathered," "Editors and Their Methds," "Qualifications for Journalism," "The Sunday Supplement," "In the Artists' "Women in Newspaper Work," "A Chapter on Errors," "Writing Advertisements," "Editing a Country Paper," "The Law of Liber and the Law of Copyright.' It would be hard to find a book containing more facts about a business or with more practical advice and suggestions to those desiring to enter it. The work is of much value to young writers or would-be newspaper men. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The Financial Red Book of America. This work claims to be "wholly unique in its special field and one of the most valuable contributions ever made to the financial literature of any period." The work for which this claim is made is a sort of hational directory of capitalists and financiers. In other words, it is a compilation of the names of those individuals and large estates throughout the United States that are believed to be worth \$300,000 and more. Although in the main, filled with hard and dry facts, the pages of the volume reveal something more than the merely materia statement of America's wonderful prosperity. About 15,000 names have been collected than a hundred members, its marvelous ca- as coming within the requirements of the reer which, after 1900 years, is as fresh and work, and these are presented in attractive form. When Big Kennedy dies his pupil vigorous as ever. What was the cause of style and in a manner that makes them wears the mantle of the Boss. He is soon this marvel? Not the teachings, which Mr. known as the silent man, because he talks Smith declares is all that need detain us quent use. The names are arranged allittle but does much. New York, under in our study of the Master—no. But the phabetically, divided by States and subdivided by cities and towns, and in a statistical sense they present a suggestive pic-American people. Such a compilation must to record are constantly changing, and ac- | and other interesting features. curate information on the subject is not always obtainable, but it contains a large amount of information regarding the moneyed people of the country. It is in no sense as a directory of rich people it may have some value, notwithstanding numerous omissions, which in such a case constitute mistakes. It is published by the Financial Directory Association, 25 West Broadway. New York.

Good-Bye, Proud World. The spirit of the title and the spirit of the reader on closing Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk's interesting and well-written book are at wide variance. Whatever suggestion of gloom the title carries is all included in the first chapter of the story, which is in no wise depressing. The heroine, a woman adapted to newspaper work by nature, struggles towards success under the pressure of heavy burdens. A "visitor with a black bag," a lawyer by profession, who turns out to be a relative, visits her in her office. To him she confides her longing for rest. "I shall strain every nerve to lay up \$5,000. When I have accomplished so much I shall say, 'Good-bye, proud world, I'm going home.' The home she refers to is anywhere away from the city, among the trees, under the country sky. The visitor has good news for her, and through his interest she inherits a good property in a Connecticut village, where she goes to rest. The village is a sort of New World Cranford, and the contrast between its delightful peacefulness and the bustle of a great city is extreme. A railroad accident brings to the village a muchtraveled author and to the story a romance. Glimpses of adventure in remote places are introduced through the author, and much of the story is concerned with unraveling the mystery that surrounds his life. The book is eminently readable. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston

My Mamie Rose. In this day of foolish titles and more foolish novels, it is rather unfortunate that a book of real worth should be shadowed forth in such a guise. It is not a love story, though it contains a story of love. The book, by Owen Kildare, relates in forceful manner the misadventures of the author, who, being thrust on the world unequipped against vice, lived thirty years of his life as a Bowery tough of the worst description. The first half of his narrative is filled with the horrors of a life of poverty and wickedness combined, nor does the here attempt or wish to palliate his mis-All his young life he has felt a craving for affection which has never been ministered to. At length he comes into ownership of a bull-pup-"My good old pal"-and "Bill" exerts the first good influence ever felt by him. The advent of "My Mamie Rose," the young schoolmistress, occurs abruptly in the midst of the hero's vicious course and the first and sudden The serious and thoughtful heroine undertakes the education of Kildare, and his spiritual eyes are opened and his heart stolen simultaneously. The man is completely regenerated, and his account of i s extremely honest and touching. The Baker & Taylor Company, New York.

# Ballads of Busy Days.

Light verses popular in sentiment are the field of S. E. Kiser, who is one of the best newspaper verse writers in America This collection is typical of his work as i has appeared in the daily press. Most of the poems are humorous-not hysterically so, but of the gentle kind that please the idle fancy of even the cultured. The following, entitled "Genius," is a good example of his more serious verse: Ten thousand times to doubt, Ten thousand times to let

Hope flicker out, Ten thousand times to start

With hope reborn and old resolves re-Ten thousand bitter lessons laid to heart: Ten thousand times to put the task away As never to be finished-then

To take it up again. And, after all the sweet old dreams are And all the glad old thrills for aye have To hear, some day,

The sweet praise so long denied-And be satisfied. Forbes & Co., Boston.

The Comedie of Errors.

Attention has been called by the Journal to this excellent "First Folio" edition of Shakspeare, edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. "The Comedie of Errors" is the third play to be issued, the preceding plays being "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Love's Labor Lost." The distinguishing feature of this edition is text of 1623 in wording, spelling and punctuation. The single change made is the substitution of modern typography. This edition is practically a pocket variorum by reason of the abundance of critical and editorial matter included. There are literary frontispieces from rare editions, notes dis cussing the argument, sources, duration of action, early editions, literary illustrations, variorum readings, selected criticism, be sides introduction, preface, glossary, etc. The editors have been painstaking and discriminating in their work and present a Shakspeare that is differentiated from all tions and inclusions. T. Y. Crowell & Co... New York.

Sketches of Contemporary Authors. Mr. E. F. Harkins, who has published

two or three volumes of sketches of men books, adds to the list a new one contain-

in this volume are George Ade, Arlo Bates, Cyrus Townsend Brady, George Cary Eggleston, John Fox, jr., Jack London. Charles Major, George B. McCutcheon, Booth Tarkington and others, making twenty in all. It is a readable book and introduces one to many persons that one is glad to know. The sketch of Booth Tarkington is cleverly done-though for that matter they all are-and brings out some new points in his literary career. The book is published in "Little Pilgrimages" series, uniform with other volumes of the

## Principles and Ideals for the Sunday School.

The authors of this book, Messrs, Ernest De Witt Barton and Shailer Matthews, seriously contemplate engaging in the work have been for many years engaged as teachers and officers in Sunday-school work and also as biblical instructors of young men preparing for the ministry. They are therefore qualified to speak from experience regarding these lines of work. In "Principles and Ideals for the Sunday School" they deal first with the teacher and secondly with the school from almost every practical point of view and make a very full presentation of the general principles which should govern Sunday-school work in the light of the present movement along educational and religious lines. The book should be helpful to Sunday-school teachers and to students for the ministry. It is published by the University of Chicago, in which both of the authors are professors.

## My Candles.

Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly, daughter of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, inherits a degree of her father's poetic talent. This volume shows an instinct for poetic themes and for adaption of the verse form to the theme. Her imagery is not far-fetched and she makes very few "forced puts" in rhyme, though her rhymes sometimes fail to be a convincingly organic part of the stanza. The following is a fair sample stanza from "A Ballad of the Loire:"

France in her garden of Touraine With vine and orchards casts her spell, With fields of flax and lands of grain, With castle, spire, and citadel; With solemn towns like monks in cell, And past them all, with dashing spray, Or languid, lazy, lilting swell, On rolls the Loire to Biscay Bay.

The chronicle of what a country girl goes through in trying to earn her living in New York, as related in Leslie's Monthly

ly, including eight pages of color work and | ical questions of the day, during the years necessarily contain some inaccuracies, be- nine stories, not to mention a striking articause the conditions which it undertakes cle on the "Degradation of Wall Street"

Gorgett," in Everybody's Magazine for December. It is a political study and is told a contribution to financial literature, but in the first person by a "ward boss," who was once forced, against his will, to work for a reform candidate for mayor. It has some clever touches.

tante." with which the December Smart Set opens, is a clever and entertaining tale of good literary quality. There is even more than the usual variety of matter in this number. Some very good names are in the list of contributors. It is a beautiful essay on the child given

in the form of an interview with James Whitcomb Riley in the December number of Success. Reading it, one learns why it is that children, young and old, take his poems to their hearts. Mr. Riley has a poem in the number also-"It's Got to Be." In the Woman's Home Companion for November is a chapter of interesting remiscences of Abraham Lincoln, written by Gibson William Harris, a law student in Lincoln and Herndon's office from 1845 to 1847. It is the first of a series of four articles, which will comprise the only matter Mr. Harris has ever written on the subject. Suggestion, a magazine of the new psychology, for health, happiness and success, \$1 per year, 4020 Drexel boulevard, Chicago. The December issue contains an article on the formation of useful habits by auto-suggestion, by the editor. Prof. Edgar L. Larkin contributes an article on "The Illimitable Power of Mind," in which he outlines the great progress of education in the future through the powers of sugges-

The December Century contains an article by Dr. James M. Buckley on "Fanaticism in the United States." The author of "Faith Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena" takes for his text a recent statement by a cosmopolite of wide fame that the United States is "a hotbed of fanaticism." Dr. Buckley's article will touch upon the Oneida community, spiritualism, Mormonism, Dowie and his teachings, Christian Science and some phases of labor organization. Fanaticism, according to Dr. Buckley, is one of the trinity of dangers threatening our republic.

The verses in Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories" have been set to music by Edward German, and Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish them shortly in the "Just So

ill's novel, "The Crossing," is again postponed. The Macmillan Company now announces that the book will not be published until after the 1st of January. In attractive form giving both the French original and its English translation, printed

cauld's "Maxims" has been issued by the A. Wessels Company, New York. The J. B. Lippincott Company will have ready for publication in December Suplee's "Mechanical Engineer's Reference Book."

gether with illustrations of cross-examination from celebrated trials and descriptions of the methods of the masters of the art. It is announced by the Macmillans Mr. Curtis's latest book, "To-day in Syria and Palestine," is announced by the Fleming H. Revell Company. It is illustrated with striking photographs of spots made interesting by figuring in New Testament history: the wall of Damascus, where Paul was let down; the house of Simon, the tan-

Story of a Labor Agitator," by Joseph Buchanan, which the Outlook Company is to publish soon, is one entitled "The Last Appeal." It tells the dramatic story of the attempt to rescue from the gallows the Chicago Anarchists who were condemned for participation in the Haymarket riots. The author relates the incidents of two secret conferences with the late Governor Oglesby, on behalf of the condemned men, which have never before been made public. Mr. Buchanan is the only man now living who

was present at them. The W. A. Wilde Company (Boston), announces the publication of a pre-exposition volume upon the St. Louis fair entitled "Out of a Fleur-de-Lis"-the history and romance of the Louisiana purchase exposition, by Claude H. Wetmore. This volume will be profusely illustrated with pictures of the grounds and buildings, portraits of the most prominent personages connected with the fair and an original of the signing that it follows the original Elizabethan of the Louisiana purchase treaty. It will text of 1623 in wording, spelling and punc- also contain an official map of the exposition grounds. This volume will bear the official indorsement of the World's Fair Com-

> Dr. Hale's children. Harper & Brothers will publish, on Nov. 18, an important new volume by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Under the title, "A Keystone of Empire" the book tells the story of the life of Em-peror Francis Joseph, of Austria. The au-thor is a personal friend of the Emperor

series, by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

Lee & Shepard, Boston.

## Current Periodicals.

There are twenty-two items on the contents page of the December Leslie's Monththat witnessed Lincoin's rise to national

Booth Tarkington has a short story, "Boss

The novelette, "Miss Fitzmaurice, Debu-

# Among the Publishers.

The publication of Mr. Winston Church-

parallel on opposite pages, La Rochefou-

the demand for which, it is reported, has been so large as to necessitate a second "The Art of Cross-examination," by Mr. Francis L. Wellman, of the New York bar, gives the result of his experience in ex-

amining and cross-examining witnesses, to-

ner; the street in Damascus, "which is called straight," and many others. A chapter of unusual interest in "The

More than twenty years ago Dr. Edward Everett Hale went to Europe, leaving behind his family of young people. "I told them," says Dr. Hale, "that there were no ballads proper in New England history, and I proposed to them that while we were parted from each other we should begin a series to see if we could not fill in, in a way, the blank of the literary history of our own region." Dr. Hale has now brought together these ballads in his new "New England History in Ballads." which Little, Brown & Co. are about to publish. The book is also illustrated by

LIONS OF THE LORD

> By HARRY LEON WILSON AUTHOR OF "THE SPENDERS"

> > ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC:

"The reader who begins 'The Lions

of the Lord' will certainly finish it.

There's a tragedy at the close, the in-

exorable tragedy of Joel Rae's life, but

there's also one of the prettiest of love-

story happy endings, in which a dashing

cowboy plays Young Lochinvar in a

way to make you want to jump up and

whoop hurrahs for him. The plot is

admirably constructed, and there is real

PHILA. PUBLIC LEDGER:

'Certainly much has been written re-

garding the Mormons, but no writer has

before turned out a book which so clev-

erly combines historical record with

Postpaid, \$1.50

vitality in the people."

well-written fiction."

## THE BROOKLYN

DAILY EAGLE: "'The Lions of the Lord' is an immensely impressive story. Without affectation, without strain, without caricature, it affords a picture of the flight into the wilderness, and of the men who converted that flight into a purposeful and ultimately triumphant conquest, which has not hitherto been equalled."

## THE BOSTON

romantic marriage to Elizabeth and the

domestic circumstances that clouded their

The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati

O., announces a new biography of Abraham

Lincoln, for which it claims much merit.

lic man, thoroughly familiar with the polit-

prominence. He was the political editor of

delegate to the Republican national conven-

tion of 1860 and Ohio's member of the plat-

form committee. Immediately after the

nomination he visited Springfield to obtain

material for the preparation of a campaign

life of Lincoln. Here he became well ac-

quainted with the latter's personality and

received from him much help and encour-

agement. The book published in the follow-

ing June was revised for the campaign of

1864 and later, after Lincoln's death, a third

edition was published. The biography now

offered to the public is an entirely new

work, but it has the advantage of the con-

temporary point of view of the earlier life

of the author combined with that of the

matured judgment gained by years of study and the clearer insight afforded by the lapse

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge.

child, Walter Rugenstein, age three years. Judg-ment against defendant for costs.

Theresa Tower vs. Harry Tower; divorce. Sub-mitted and evidence heard. Finding and decree

for plaintiff, with custody of minor children

Johnson, Heien, Alice and Russell Tower. Judg-ment against defendant for costs.

Frank Colombe vs. Olive Colombe; divorce.

Onia Coone vs. Edward Coons; divorce. Sub-mitted and evidence heard. Judgment for de-

Cornelia McDevitt vs. George McDevitt; di-vorce. Submitted and evidence heard. Judg-ment and docree for plaintiff. Judgmenet against defendant for costs.

Room 3-Vinson Carter, Judge.

Anna Nagel vs. August Nagel. Divorce granted

laintiff on her complaint. Judgment against de-

William O. Mize vs. John T. Barnett et al

damages. Finding and judgment against defend-ant, John T. Barnett, for \$3,103 and costs. Find-

ing and judgment in favor of defendant, Cora C.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Company vs. Augustus L. Faxson; foreclosure. Finding and judgment

against defendant for \$53.20. Decree of fore-

William Cumback against Mary E. Conway to quiet title. Defendant defaulted. Finding for

Mayor of Lebanon et al. vs. Federal Union

Surety Company; on bond. Dismissed and costs

Nelson T. Wells vs. John C. Hart, et al. mortgage lien. Dismissed and costs paid.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Fremont Alford, Judge.

Kate Martinek; keeping house of ill-fame. De-

endant arraigned and enters plea of not guilty.
On agreed statement of facts fined \$15 and costs.

steal and breaking house in day time. Trial by

court. Finding of guilty of petit larceny. Fined

NEW SUITS FILED.

Interstate Building, Loan and Savings Associa-

ion vs. Anna Young et al.; suit to quiet title.

HIGHER COURTS' RECORD.

SUPREME COURT.

-Minutes.-

20165. Thomas H. Hall et al. vs. Louis C.

Breyfogle. Lake C. C. Appellees's motion and

notice to dismiss. Appellee's brief (8.) Appel-

20219. William H. Voris vs. Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. Howard S. C. Appellee's reply

et al. vs. Frances E. Crow. Allen C. C. Cer-

20159. Valparaiso City Water Company et al vs. City of Valparaiso. Lake C. C. Appellants

20211. School City of Rushville vs. Hayes et

APPELLATE COURT.

-Minutes .-

4900. The Mondarnin Meadows Dairy Company

vs. Henry C. Brudi et al. Allen C. C. Appel-lees' petition for additional time. Thirty days

5032. Valparaiso City Water Company et a

How Sin Is Regarded in Christian

In your Monday's issue is reported a ser-

mon by Dr. Stansfield, of your city, in

which a very erroneous notion as to the

Christian Science teaching in respect to

the nature of sin is presented. In order to

correct any misapprehension on the sub-

lect, to which the sermon may give rise,

I respectfully ask space to make a few

short excerpts from the text-book of Chris-

tian Science, "Science and Health, with

Key to the Scriptures," by Rev. Mary

"The watchword of Christian Science

Scriptural: 'Let the wicked forsake his

"Sin is forgiven only as it is destroyed by

Christ-Truth and Life. If prayer nourishes

the belief that sin is canceled, and that

man is made better by merely praying, it is

an cvil. He grows worse who continues in

"The way to escape the misery of sin is

sin because he thinks himself forgiven.

to cease sinning. There is no other way.'

pleasure in sin, is one of the most im-

"Christian Science commands man to

"Not far removed from infidelity is the

ceit with honesty."-Page 405.

law of sin and death. "-Page 244.

way, and the unrighteous man

vs. City of Valparaiso. Lake C. C. Appellant.

5033. Chicago & Erie Railroad Company Henry Leroy Lain. Fulton C. C. Appella

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

motion to set aside order of transfer.

al. Rush C. C. Appellant's brief (8.)

petition and notice for certiorari.

petition for oral argument.

Baker Eddy:

-Page 5.

-Page 327.

thoughts." -Page 239.

Charles W. Branstrator, administrator.

J. M. Amsden vs. S. S. Decker et al.; suit

ulet title. Superior Court, Room

lee's petition for oral argumetn.

tiorari granted and issued.

Defendant to leave city.
George Baker; petit larceny, entering hous

and decree for plaintiff, with custody of

omitted and part of evidence heard.

adant for \$4,000 alimony and costs.

plaintiff and title quieted.

Rugenstein vs. Charles Rugenstein; di-Submitted and evidence heard. Finding

the Cincinnati Gazette from 1857 to 1861, a

TRANSCRIPT: "Heretofore no novel has dealt so vitally with the history, the scenes, and the characters of Mormonism, and no predecessor has so clearly struck the keynote of its comedy as well as its fearsome tragedy. Joel Rae, the hero, is one that may not soon be forgotten."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

said, those interesting details in the life of royal personages that are known only to a SEALS, STENCILS AND STAMPS coterle of intimates, and which have never before been published. The book includes an authoritative account of the Emperor's MAYER, SEALS. CATALOGUE FREE BADGES, CHECKS &C.

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> > Cancer Specialist, BETHANY, MO.

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Columns

# LOOK FOR IT

Indianapolis and suburba 12c a week; daily only, 40c a month or 10c a week; Sunday only, 5c per copy. Elsewhere: Daily, 10c a week; Sunday, 5c extra.

Eight Pages In Colors Every Sunday.

must be good, and its opposite, health, must be evil; for all that He makes is good, and will stand forever."-Page 229. "For God is 'of purer eyes than to behold evil."-Page 243.

"Every pang of repentance and suffering, every effort for reform, every good thought and deed, will help us to under stand Jesus' atonement for sin, and aid its efficacy; but if the sinner continues to pray and repent, sin and be sorry, he hath il and costs; imprisoned one to three years in Indiana State Prison and disfranchised for one little part in the atonement-in the at-onement with God-for he lacks the practical repentance which reforms the heart, and

enables man to do the will of wisdom." -Page 19. The reverend gentleman, in his sermon was pleased to nickname Christian Science by the word Eddyism, and to state dog-matically that it is anti-Christian. The excerpts above given may low that it does not agree with all the man-made creeds square with the teachings of the Scriptures, as its adherents understand them; they inculcate the highest code of practical morals, and they are proving their Christian character all over the world by the reformation of the sinning and the restoration to health of the sick. "The tree is known by his fruit." (Matthew xil 33) Christian Science depends upon the "works' which are its witnesses, and that these works are being done is shown by its magnificent growth in the last quarter of century. The victous and depraved have been made to feel the joyous results of its Christian teachings, homes have been made happy by the recovery of the sick and afflicted, atheists and agnostics have been made to recognize God and the reality of things spiritual, through its undeniable demonstrations in their own experiences; and this grand Christian work has been accomplished, and is still being accomplished not here and there in a few instances only but all over the earth and in hundreds of thousands of instances. There is good reason to protest that it is passing strange that Christian clergymen should neglect to inform themselves truly in respect to the doctrine and practice of Christian Science before decrying it and putting obstacles in the way of its grand work in uplifting humanity from its wretchedness. But history proves that established sects have ever warred against the new-comer, just as the Scribes and Pharisees warred against Jesus. This is not the fault of religious truth, but is ascribable to human selfishness. Christian Scientists take heart in the inspiring words, on Page 21 of this text-book above referred to, "If truth is overcoming error in your daily walk and conversation, you

can finally say, 'I have fought a good fight . . I have kept the faith." CLARENCE A. BUSKIRK. Publication Committee for Indiana

Indianapolis, Nov. 21. Mr. Payne Carried a Bundle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Postmaster General Payne was at the White House to-night in conference with the President It is believed that the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on the postoffice investigation was under consideration, as when Mr. Payne entered the White House he carried under his arm large bundle resembling an official docu-

